

THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

NO. 8

Keep it Before the People.

The following article was published in the *Wilmington Daily Journal* of this city on Sunday morning July 21st, 1872. It is needless to say that the *Journal* is an ardent supporter of Greeley and Brown, and is one of the leading Democratic papers in the State.

We ask a careful perusal of this article by our brethren of the Northern press, that they may form a correct estimate of the "liberal" feeling in North Carolina.

SENATOR WILSON—21st JULY, 1861. The presence of Senator Wilson in our city about this particular date, involuntarily brings to the memories of other days. On the 18th day of July, 1861, was fought the preliminary battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of same month and year, was fought upon the banks of the same stream and over the same ground the great battle of Manassas.

Now it so happens that this large hearted Christian, the South-loving Massachusetts Senator, who now calls himself Henry Wilson, but who was born to another name, just eleven years ago to-day, regarded himself "such" at Bull Run. Indeed, we never think of Wilson that we do not think of Bull Run, and we never hear of Bull Run that Wilson does not at once spring up before our mind's eye. And we doubt not that our pious Senator often returns in his dreams to the spot he visited this day eleven years ago.

The Senator said on Thursday: "No braver man ever lived than you of the South. You gave your lives and property for your cause." Well might Henry Wilson say this to a Southern audience on the 18th day of July, and with even more appropriateness may he repeat it to-day.

The 18th and 21st of July are proud anniversaries in Southern annals. It was upon these days in the year 1861, that the little stream of Bull Run was made famous.

It will be remembered that on this day eleven years ago, the Northern army was ignominiously, shamefully and disgracefully driven back to the very gates of Washington, by the much despised "Southern chivalry." The route and panic of that day still stand before the world without a parallel.

It will be remembered also, that this same Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, was one of a party of ladies and gentlemen (?) who on that day left the Nation's capital, and went a pic-nicking on Virginia soil. The gay party went with carriages, and ambulances, and wagons, and wines and liquors, and hamper baskets of provisions, and ice, and music, and banners, and bethought them, after winning and dining upon the shady banks of some purring brook, to see the fun of blue coats driving gray-jackets before them like chaff before the wind. This Christian, large-hearted, South-loving Wilson and his gay and festive party did indeed find a brook, and for a while all went as merry as a marriage bell. But the little stream bore no love for them, and ere long its waters, as they purled and bubbled and meandered, musically murmured: "Run, Yankee, run, Beauregard catch you! Run, Yankee, run, Beauregard catch you! Run, Yankee, run, Beauregard catch you!"

And Yankee did run, sure enough, straight for Washington! And the Southern boys ran too, but they ran straight for the Yankees. The large-hearted Christian, Senator Wilson, and his party, started "to hum" at once, but they had bad luck. The terrible Sudley bridge had to be crossed. Some of the ladies, it is said, lost their clothes in the terrible jam and panic. One lady, indeed, horrible to relate, was obliged to ride "straddle and bare-back," and being unaccustomed to such exercise, it is said, suffered much. Finally, however, the party, no longer gay and festive, reached the Nation's Capitol without loss of life or limb.

Imagine the saintly Senator astride a horse bare-back with blind-bride, riding up and tuck, for dear life, with one of the gay and festive ladies mounted in like style, his long limbs dangling and protruding far through his breeches legs, in frantic efforts to quicken his jaded steed!

Of the lady's appearance we have simply to remark that it was summer time, and that large hoops were then much in style.

Then, as now, to Bull Run as to Wilmington, this pious, canting hypocrite, with his gay ladies, came to witness the defeat of Southern men, and to gloat over their death struggles and dying agonies.

Did ever mortal man, outside of the Cannibal Islands, deliberately select a fresh battle-field for a pic-nic ground, for a place to feast and dance, to cat and to drink, and to pop champagne corks and to enjoy the society of gentle women?

One would think that an ill spot for enjoyment, where the earth was freshly torn up by cannon ball—where trees were standing with shattered trunks and broken limbs still dangling, and falling at times—where dead men and dying were lying about everywhere—where the air was filled with moanings and groanings, and worse and more horrible still, that terrible, piercing cry which, when once heard, can never be forgotten so long as life shall last, the

cry of a wounded man calling for water! water! No man who has lain a night upon a battle-field can fail to remember it.

We venture to say that outside of the Cannibal Islands, never before did a party of ladies and gentlemen ever seek such accessories to social pleasure! And yet this man Wilson boasts himself to be overflowing with the milk of human kindness! To us he seems to possess the nature of a hyena, rather than that of a man.

The man who went with a party of ladies and gentlemen to junket and feast, and carouse amid dead and dying Southerners, cannot deceive us with a few soft words of cant and hypocrisy.

We well remember the stench of that same battle field upon which the Christian, large-hearted, South-loving Senator came for a pic-nic, but that stench came not from the bodies in gray jackets!

Let the picnic did not turn out as the Senator anticipated.

was present to greet him here he thought that his present picnic gave plain promise of an ending like that at Bull Run.

The 18th July is a black day in Wilson's almanac, as black in 1872 as the 21st July, 1861, when he tarried not to listen to the sweet suggestive rippling of the brook as it murmured "Run, Yankee Run, Beauregard catch you. Run, Yankee Run, Beauregard catch you."

We are charged with trying to injure the fair name of North Carolina, by publishing ku klux outrages. The Radical Liberal Republican Democratic papers are doing much worse, for every row in which Republicans become involved is denominated "Radical ku klux," etc. Now, in the first place, everybody knows that this ku klux organization was formed and managed entirely in the interests of the Democratic party. It has not even been denied that the success of this party was their sole end and aim. This is the more evident from the course of the Democratic press. When ku klux were brought before Judge Bond and punished, these papers denounced the Judge. When Judge Brooks released some of them he was lauded to the skies. The former was one of "Grant's minions," and we heard much of "unconstitutional laws" and "despotisms." Was anything said against Federal interference when Judge Brooks issued the writ of *habeas corpus* for ku klux arrested under a State law? Oh, no. He was a patriot, and the "upright and righteous Judge"—almost too good to live on earth.

Some other men charged with ku kluxing were tried before a United States Commissioner in Raleigh, and again the howl went up from the tender hearted Democracy, and again "Federal usurpations," "Despotism," and the various other choice epithets were spread out with a lavish hand by their papers.

Now, the boot comes again on the other foot. The Barber Cross claimed he was attacked, and a trial was immediately had before a United States Commissioner, according to law. Do we hear of "despotism," "Grant's minions," "Jeffereys," or "anarchy" now? Oh, no! This is the proper thing. We have had occasion to speak of this Cross case several times, and we now have the facts as sworn to by himself. He didn't even have to flee to the woods to spend the night. He was in a noisy crowd, and was insulted, and drew a razor. He got hit and run. The crowd followed, and a policeman protected him. He went to the hall and heard the speaking, and "went home unmolested between 11 and 12 o'clock."

Now, gentlemen, who is trying to make political capital out of a small row? The flaming editorials which have appeared all over the State about this man Cross can be counted by scores, and it only amounted to a personal encounter, such as we often have in this city. We are perfectly willing that this matter should be investigated before a United States Commissioner. It is in accordance with our ideas, and what we have always advocated. If Cross's assault is guilty let him be punished, and when we capture ku klux with their fascinating disguises let them be punished, and don't let us hear such bitter denunciation of a most righteous law.

The College boat races are soon to take place. Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Brown and other schools are to participate. Harvard will win.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "Indiana is conceded to Greeley and Brown." By whom?

The Colored Vote.

If there are those who entertain the idea that any part of the colored vote of the country will be cast for Horace Greeley in the coming Presidential election, they will find themselves victims of gross miscalculation. The colored vote cannot be divided. The colored people have not learned the lessons of bitter experience in vain.

It does not always require literary education and culture to enable men to comprehend great political principles. The colored man is aware that the issues now pending are not questions mere personal preference, but of principles, in reference to which he discerns his duty with a percept that no sophistry can obscure.

What is there in the history of the democratic party calculated to inspire the black man's confidence? Is it supposed that he may be deceived into the belief (which nobody else entertains) that Horace Greeley is not, in fact, the leader and color-bearer of the proslavery democracy. Those who expect this deceive themselves only. While the colored man remembers the past, he nourishes no spirit of revenge. The whole history of this unoffending race is a standing testimony to their amiable character.

These are apostate days, but to no such apostasy will the colored voters be reduced. They fully realize the exalted position to which they have been raised, and they will not forget the agency by which their elevation was accomplished. They recall the fact that when there seemed to be no hope for the slave, Abraham Lincoln, invoking his proclamation "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God," declared that henceforth should no man be slave. They are conscious that to the Republican party is their gratitude due that they now enjoy the right peacefully to assemble together, to bear arms, to be secure in person, homes and papers, to be competent witnesses, and above all, and as the basis of all, the great right of suffrage. Shall they now use this last great franchise to destroy its author. No sane man could for a moment entertain such a notion.

Come what may the colored vote will not be misled. The colored man knows that his future is not yet fully assured, and he sees no safety outside the Republican ship. He never deceived us "at the front" and he will not at the ballot-box.

The days are speedily flying, and soon will come the important hour when the ballots are to decide whether this State shall live under a free system or not. A few short days more, and it will be decided whether our beloved Constitution is to be altered and shaped to defeat the great principles for which it was formed. Only a few more days to labor, and one day to cast our ballots, and then we must abide the result! Will it be for weal or woe? Are the rights now guaranteed to us by the Constitution to be endangered and swept away, or will it stand as a rock amid the billows, our defence and shield in time of danger. Do our friends sufficiently comprehend this great crisis? Are we to be overthrown, or shall our Constitution stand firm as our Western hills? A few short days will decide. Our enemies are jubilant and boastful, but they are divided in many counties of the State. If we are united and labor to our end—success—it will certainly be ours. Is it not worth working for? Let us forget minor difficulties, and press onward for success, and we shall attain it. On the local canvasses now devolves the labor. See that your men are all properly registered, and then see that they all vote! You must all labor hard from now until the sun has set on Thursday night, and the ballots are counted. And may it be written of our canvassers in every township: "Well done thou good and faithful servant!"

The frauds, rascalities and corruptions of the Tammany ring in New York, was the scandal of the age, the shame of the country. All parties joined to overthrow this ring, and partially succeeded. Their unjust judges have been indicted and some already disposed. Yet this same Tammany ring has been foremost in securing Greeley's nomination, and most enthusiastic when it was accomplished.

What makes this class of people so eager for his election?

Yesterday was the anniversary of that memorable fight, the Battle of Bull Run, where the Federal army broke just before the Confederate army retreated, and of course it was claimed as a Confederate triumph. All thinking men admit that this was the most serious disaster that could possibly have happened to the Southern cause. Before this battle the Administration believed that the "errand sisters" could be induced to return to their allegiance, and that but little blood would be shed. Regiment after regiment was refused by the authorities at Washington and no authority could be obtained for the formation of fresh troops until after that battle. The Confederates, flushed with this doubtful victory, became more firm in their demands for Southern independence.

lethargic, awoke and prepared for a bloody war. The result is well known. The Yankees did run at Bull Run; they ran fast and disgracefully, but they ran a different way afterwards and kept running Southward until they halted at Appomattox, to witness the unconditional surrender of their enemies. And how were the Confeds treated. General Grant with that magnanimity only common to great minds, paroled the vast army and said, tell your boys to take home their horses to make a crop!

To day two men stand before the people of the United States, as candidates for the Presidency. One, the editor of a newspaper, used all his great influence in urging an advance of the Federal army when it was not in a condition to move. The *Tribune's* "On to Richmond" will not soon be forgotten. HONORABLE GREELEY had already done what he could to arouse the passions of the North and but a few weeks before this battle had said that the rebels "must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children." The other candidate, General Grant, met these "rebellious traitors"—according to Greeley—and conquered them. Did he dare to see "privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children?" No. A thousand times no! He prevented ANDY JOHNSON from arresting General Lee and other prominent officers, insisting upon the sacredness of his parole, and told the men of their homes to go to their homes and make crops! Look at the contrast between the two men. And what a strange position we are in to-day. The men who followed Gen. Grant to victory, still love and sustain him in his acts of kindness to the Confederate soldiers, while a majority of the Confederate soldiers have forgotten all about the magnanimity of the great General and are throwing up their hats and shouting the praises of HONORABLE GREELEY! To our mind it is the most astonishing action we have ever witnessed, utterly unaccountable unless it be a sacrifice of all principle, and a raid simply for office! How can it be otherwise when the Southerners are living upon their own soil, by the influence of General Grant, when GREELEY said that "an allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—*Daily Post 23d inst.*

A few months ago, Voorhees speaking of the proposed nomination of Greeley by the Democracy, denounced such a step as most despicable, and boldly stated that of the two Grant had much greater claims on the Democracy both North and South. Now Voorhees goes for Greeley.

Nice teachers, these Democrats, and noble are the principles they inculcate, like that parent who, sending his son into the world, said: "My son go forth, be honest and make money, but make money anyhow."

Work.

An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the *Raleigh Standard*, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliable informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

Reception Speech of Judge Cantwell, to Senator Wilson, Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1872.

We have been requested by many of our friends to publish the remarks of JUPAN CANTWELL, at the reception at the City Hall, and although we have not published the full speeches made that day, we give room for this report with great pleasure.

After the vast crowd in the City Court Room had become quiet, Judge CANTWELL called the meeting to order, and said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—On behalf of His Honor, the Mayor of the city and the several committees of reception and arrangement, I am to announce the arrival here of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, (cheers) and the Hon. John Pool our own distinguished representative in the Senate of the United States. (Cheers.)

Senator Pool requires no introduction to the good people of North Carolina. He is one of them, and their associate, their counsellor and their shield. I do not propose to introduce him to the bad people, because they know him already, and desire no further acquaintance.

Mr. Wilson is the candidate of the Republican party for Vice President of the United States. Cradled in the stormy scenes which immediately preceded our second war for National Independence, and nurtured, and it may be a little hardened too by the civil and uncivil conflicts which mark the successive eras of our subsequent history, he has reached the full stature and estate of manhood, self-made and self-poised; clothed and fitted with all those glorious attributes which in all times and places men wear who master men. In the republics which have preceded ours, the masters of the State were accustomed to advance their favorites to the imperial purple upon their shields and spears. Our illustrious guest and favorite rises to the highest honors of this republic by the mere force of intellectual gravitation, and his advent to power is hailed by the acclamations of millions of men, busy toilers of brain and muscle in the old world as well as the new; a mechanic and a citizen; Senator and statesman; a heroic American Republican, and a friend of mankind; our hearts swell with gladness when we consider the opportunities he has enjoyed, the illustrious example he furnishes, and the splendid services he has achieved. Fortunate man, we welcome you to-day to the metropolis of a new North State! We greet you as once Omeas the Epirote was greeted by the Senators of Rome, when he came charged with a similar mission of peace and reconciliation. They said of him that he had conquered more cities by his eloquence than had his sovereign by the sword; and posterity will say of you that on this spot you enjoyed a pacific triumph grander than any your victorious legions had achieved.

Five years ago you came here a stranger, and encamped outside a tall citadel of slavery and caste. Those walls have been leveled with the dust. We stand on the burdens we then bore; another wall encircles you, but it is composed of living hearts and loving hands, to whom the name of Henry Wilson has become a glad and a familiar sound! Immense cheering.]

We want to carry you to Hilton, where Cornelius Harnett, once Governor of our State, lived in '73, and where he died a captive. We want to show you the house where he and a citizen of Massachusetts, Josiah Quincy by name, originated the grand scheme of Colonial independence. You come from the cradle of liberty; we will show you, at Hilton, the place where liberty was born! May your words of fire to-day revive in our bosoms that sacred flame of patriotism and nationality which burst out in 1776 and enwrapped a continent.

Meanwhile enjoy this triumph. You live to see your banners lifted by your former foes. "Dinna ye hear their slogan?" It is your own familiar battle cry. Yes, John Brown's soul keeps marching on. We are all Republicans, they say. All are enlisted now in the same great cause of human rights and human liberty, to which your life and labors have been always dedicated!

The Alabama claims are being forced through the Board of Arbitration, at a pace hitherto unknown in the annals of diplomatic legislation and the American public will soon be made acquainted with the results of the Tribunal.

GOOSEY GRENLEY.

At a "Royal Chase" Come through the heather, And round him gather, Come rebs and roughs quite freely, Come weal, come woe, We'll gather and go, Along with Goosey Greeley. Let Baltimore display once more Her Blood-Tabs in their freedom! The Ku-Klux-Klan shall be the van White Jell's on hand to lead 'em. Chorus—Come through the heather, &c. The late Catal and soreheads all, Their griefs we must remember, And for boiled crow "you bet" they'll go From now until November, Come through the heather, &c. The Tammany ring its horses will bring, To vote both late and early, We'll rally and sing with the Tammany ring "We goes for Greeley and Greeley." Come through the heather, &c. Then through the heather, And round him gather, Come one and all quite freely, And a voi ree!

The Goose is Horace Greeley.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 18.—1:30 P. M. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Same as previous quotations. Sales of 413 bbls at \$3.75 for Virgin, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip, \$3.50 for Hard, \$2.80 lbs.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—No sales reported. Dealers hold at 45 cents, 44 cents has been offered.

ROSIN—Is without change in price. Sales of 1,375 bbls at \$2.25 for Strained, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$2.75 for Opaque, \$3 for low No. 1, \$3.25 for No. 1, \$3.50 for extra No. 1, \$4 for Tow Pale, \$4.50 for Pale, and \$5 for Extra Pale.

TAR—No sales reported.

COTTON—No sales.

FRIDAY, July 19.—1:30 P. M. ROSIN—Sales of 1,346 bbls at \$2.25 for Strained, \$2.30 for No. 2, \$2.50 for No. 1, \$3.25 for extra No. 1, \$4.25 for low Pale, \$5.00 for Pale.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No change in price. Sales of 424 bbls at \$3.50 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip, and \$3.75 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of 330 casks at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages. TAR—No sales.

COTTON—No sales.

SATURDAY, July 20.—1:30 P. M. SPRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of 233 bbls, sold late last evening, and 187 bbls sold to-day, at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 607 bbls at \$3.50 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip, and \$3.75 for Virgin, per 280 lbs.

ROSIN—Sales of 875 bbls at \$2.25 for Strained, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$2.75 for low No. 1, and \$3.00 for No. 1.

TAR—Sales of 50 bbls. 1 lot of 25 bbls at \$2.40 and 1 lot of 25 bbls in order at \$2.75. COTTON—No sales reported.

MONDAY, July 22.—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is unchanged in prices, and we report sales of 445 bbls at \$3.75 for virgin, \$3.50 for yellow dip, and \$2.80 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Sales reported of only 112 casks at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages. The market is firm at this figure, and factors generally holding at higher prices.

ROSIN—For strained there is a better enquiry, and prices tend upward. The sales are \$2.25 for \$2.25 for strained, \$2.75 for extra No. 2, \$3.25 for No. 1, \$3.75 for extra No. 1, \$4.25 for Pale, and \$4.50 a \$4.75 for extra Pale.

TAR—No sales that we can hear of.

COTTON—Nothing reported.

CORN—Sales from vessel of 2,000 bushels at 85 cents, and 1,500 do, inferior at 80 cents per bushel.

TUESDAY, July 23.—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of 673 bbls at \$3.75 for virgin, \$3.50 for yellow dip, and \$2.80 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Sales late yesterday afternoon of 226 casks at 46 cents per gallon for Southern packages. To-day no sales have transpired, and factors are firm in holding at above figure.

ROSIN—No sales reported in strained—\$2.30 is offered, and factors holding for higher prices. In other grades we quote sales of 591 bbls at \$2.25 for No. 2, \$2.40 a \$2.50 for extra No. 2, \$3.50 for No. 1, \$4.00 for extra No. 1, \$5 for Pale, and \$5.75 for low window glass.

TAR—Is in better demand, and the price has advanced 25 cents. Sales of 143 bbls at \$2.75 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market is firm with an upward tendency in prices. The sales are 180 bbls at \$3.75 for virgin, \$3.50 for yellow dip, and \$2.80 for hard, per 280 lbs.—with the privilege of the advance.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Sales after yesterday's report of 283 casks at 46 cents. To-day the market is firmer and the price has advanced, with sales of 100 casks at 46 cts, and 237 do, at 47 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales late yesterday afternoon of 1,000 bbls strained at \$2.40. To-day we quote sales of 673 bbls at \$2.25 a \$2.40 for strained, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$3.50 for No. 1, \$4 for low Pale, and \$4.50 for Pale. TAR—Only 25 bbls sold at \$2.75 per bbl. COTTON—One lot of 15 bales sold at 30 cents for middling.

THE WEEKLY POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Business Manager.
J. C. MANN, Managing Editor.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland.
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Rockingham.
6. William S. Byrum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
TODD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
T. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC WORKS,
SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
1st DISTRICT,
CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank.

2nd DISTRICT,
CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Craven.

3rd DISTRICT,
NEILL McKAY, Jr., of Harnett.

4th DISTRICT,
WM. A. SMITH, of Johnston.

5th DISTRICT,
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.

6th DISTRICT,
O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

7th DISTRICT,
DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

8th DISTRICT,
W. G. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE L. MABSON.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES HEATON,
WILLIAM MCLAURIN,
ALFRED LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES W. SCHENCK, Jr.

FOR CORONER,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,
JOSEPH C. HILL.

FOR TREASURER,
EDWIN R. BRINK.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS N. MARTIN,
E. M. SHOEMAKER,
JAMES A. LOWERY,
GEORGE W. BOURDEAUX,
AUGUSTUS H. MORRIS.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Gov. Caldwell and his friends have the mechanics and laborers of this State the first lien law they have had.

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868 that every vote for our present Constitution was a vote for negro supremacy. Was their assertion true?

Who told the people of Wake last summer that the Convention was voted down they would have to pay fifty dollars tax on every thousand dollars worth of property. Answer—Judge Merrimon.

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others. —N. Y. Tribune.

When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and

Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. —HORACE GREELEY, Tribune, May 1st, 1861.

From the Tribune, 1871.
"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do so, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

The Importance of this Campaign.

There has probably never been a time in the political history of the country, when people looked with such eager eyes towards North Carolina. As Senator Wilson said Thursday, we are on the skirmish line and are first to meet the enemy. If we vanquish him here, the election of GRANT will be a matter of form. If we are defeated here, we are indeed casting a heavy burden upon the shoulders of our comrades in the other States. We have but a few short days more to labor in the good cause. The enemy is making strenuous exertions. Vast sums of money have been sent here for his use, and all the renegade Northern speakers who could be found are at labor in the State. What does it mean? It simply means that if the Democrats succeed in carrying North Carolina on the first of August next, it will be hailed as a Liberal Republican triumph all over the Union and inspire our enemies with new vigor. We will see large placards in the press declaring that the old North State has wheeled into line, and the foes to good government will greatly rejoice. The result of such a triumph would be disastrous to the poor or laboring man. The Constitutional amendments would be passed—all together, for they can't select part—and away will go the Homestead Law. Has any one forgotten how the supporters of MERRIMON fought the Constitution with this noble provision in it? Does not every one know that Judge MERRIMON carries his warfare against the Homestead Law to the Supreme Court of the State? Away will go the Mechanics Lien Law! Every mechanic in the State knows he is indebted to the Republican party for this great law. Will he vote to destroy the party which gave it to him?

They would reestablish the old County Court system which is much more expensive than the present one. Cannot all Administrative matters be settled more promptly and cheaply now than ever before? Every man who has business with Probate Judges knows it to be true. To be sure it is a hard system for Attorneys, for under the present Code, anyone can appear in the Probate Court and transact his business without the expense of employing an attorney if he chose. We do not blame Attorneys, therefore, for disliking the Code, but like the Homestead and the Lien law, it is the poor man's friend. Do you want it all swept away and the old anti-war laws reenacted? Shall we go back to the time when a man must own one hundred acres of land to be a member of the House and three hundred acres to be a Senator? Shall we put a property qualification on the voter and removing the homestead law, imprison the unfortunate for debt? Shall we again have that barbarous room fitted up in the jail, called the "debtors room" and confine the unfortunate behind iron bars? Shall we exempt the rich from military duty and conscript the poor man whose daily labor is necessary to the support of his family? If we wish all these things, let us vote for Judge MERRIMON and the other Democratic candidates!

It is urged by our opponents, that they are in favor of the Homestead Act, and the Lien law, and abolishing the property clause, and imprisonment for debt. But why do they claim this? It is to inveigle honest laboring men and small farmers into voting their ticket. If they are in favor of all these great REPUBLICAN BLESSINGS, why did they not give them to the people when they had the power? We all know they did not. If they endorse these Republican measures now, they admit that the Republican party was doing right when they were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat it. If they had succeeded in their designs, does any sane man believe they would now be enjoying these great benefits? We think not.

It behooves all those who want the Homestead Act, and all these Republican measures, to stand by the party which gave them, or they will be imperiled if not absolutely lost! If we are desirous of losing all we have gained in the past four years, of prosperity and the confidence of our Northern States, let us alter our Constitution and thereby prevent any more capital from coming here and go back to the old times, by voting the State Democratic ticket!

But on the other hand, if we desire peace and prosperity and a continuation of the great benefits we are now enjoying, stand by the Republican party, which never said a rich man was better than a poor man, but always labored for the good of all mankind.

Let us then remember how few more days there are to labor and give our entire time to this great work. A Republican triumph in North Carolina in August means a National Republican triumph in November. Peace and Prosperity will smile upon us, and the Star of the Republic will ascend higher in the constellation of the world.

To day witnesses the people in council over the affairs of the Nation. We say Nation, for the first gun of the approaching campaign, will be fired from North Carolina, and the people of the United States are patiently waiting to hear from us. The Democrats say that "if they can carry North Carolina by one thousand votes for Merrimon, they can carry it by twenty thousand for Greeley." It therefore behooves us to be watchful and earnest during the remaining two short weeks of our State canvass. The importance of our State campaign is manifest, from the number of Greeleyite speakers sent here from the North. They are sparing neither money nor expense, and under the cover of charging us with bringing into the State a large amount for political purposes, are expending vast amounts of money to aid the Democratic canvass.

It is therefore eminently proper that our people listen to National and State speakers to-day, for their interests go hand in hand. Success in August, means success in November, and the great importance to us of not only the State, with their millions of wealth and untold millions to be realized by the further development of our resources but it may be the success of the National cause with its manifold benefits to the laboring class. A change in our present Constitution would throw so great a distrust upon the stability of our State Government, that no more capital would come into the State. The election of Dr. Greeley, whose peculiar financial views are well known and not favored by capitalists, would cause almost a financial ruin in the land, and North Carolina would suffer cruelly. We are fast emerging from the ruin of the late war. The Republican Constitution, securing a homestead and a mechanic's Lien Law have done more to make our State prosperous, than all the talking Democratic lawyers can do in twenty years. Shall we consent to a change? Shall we throw away the labors of the past five years and go back to where ANDY JOHNSON put us and left us? We do not think so badly of North Carolina. We have faith in her professions of loyalty and love of justice. Let her stalwart sons stand firm.

Remember.

Do not forget that while there is no National Democratic party, there is a State Democratic party, complete in its organization and working day and night for success! Are we sufficiently aware of our danger? Shall we be deceived with all the rignarole of Democratic charges of fraud and corruption; charges proved false over and over again, but still reiterated with the same earnestness? We hope not. Let our friends be wide awake, and labor hard, and the victory will again be ours. Every man must Register. Let committees be appointed in every Township and a thorough canvass made to see that every man is Registered. Prepare lists and see that every registered vote is polled. Have committees at the polls to see that every man has the right ticket, and deposits it in the proper box. Our enemies are vigilant and have surrounded the election laws with so many technicalities that it will require the most scrupulous care to prevent mistakes. See that the election committees are thoroughly posted and at their posts all day. With these precautions and a vigilant eye on the enemy, they will be defeated.

Strains.

Our cotemporary strains. We might say, that strain again, but we restrain. What mighty power. 'Course it will 'lect Greeley. 'Innocent men' and 'packed juries.' Pretty good. We suppose the prisoners who plead guilty were 'innocent men,' also. Poor lamb! They never did anything wrong—they vote for Greeley.

Hear our friend, the Star.
"Don't be too conscientious." Insult the noble women of the land, burn the barns and dwellings of the landed proprietors, mob conservative editors, make war on popular liberty with bayonets and by threats seek to intimidate freemen from voting; use United States funds to corrupt voters; drag innocent men from their homes, and ministers of our holy religion from their altars to be immured in dungeons and tried before packed juries—do all these things for the sake of the dear Radical party—"don't be too conscientious."

The Great Republican Mass Meeting.

Proceedings at Hilton.

The procession arrived at Hilton at 3 o'clock and the vast crowd being reduced to order, Mr. W. P. Canaday announced the officers of the meeting as follows:

HON. GEORGE Z. FRENCH, CHAIRMAN.
Messrs. James Wilson, John Maultsby, John Reilly, Nat McLean, Amos McCulloch, James Whitaker, J. B. Ramsey, D. Rumley, Wm. Cutlar, Wm. Phinney, Anthony Howe, Jacob M. Wise, Henry Taylor, Joseph H. Neff, B. G. Bates, Duke Davis, Wm. Mallett, Chas. Mallett, Sr., Robt. Sweat, Jas. H. Chadbourne, Edward Kidder, John Harrison, Robt. Henning, W. H. Monroe, E. F. Martin, J. H. Carraway, Josh K. Russ, B. W. Morris, Thomas Lomax, James Dry, Wm. Kellogg, Joseph E. Sampson and G. W. Price, Vice Presidents.

Messrs. J. C. Mann, J. C. Hill, W. F. Perkins, Thos. B. Long, Alfred Lloyd and Wm. H. Gerken, Secretaries.

Mr. French made a few remarks and introduced Mr. Long, of Rowan county, who spoke for nearly an hour on State politics. Mr. Long is a very fine and fluent speaker. He has a fine voice and can be heard at a great distance. We hope we will have an opportunity of hearing him again. He explained the importance of the meeting, and then came forward and addressed the thousands of earnest men before him, with one of those calm noble speeches and arguments never to be forgotten. At some future day we may publish the speech in full. The crowd was still unsatisfied and ready to listen longer, and Mr. WARWICK took the stand. For one hour, the vast throngs, now swayed by his eloquence, and now literally convulsed with laughter over his side-splitting anecdotes, listened and applauded. These stories unlike many told by our Democratic brethren, would not bring a blush upon a maiden's cheek and their applicability and the inimitable manner in which they were told, established a sympathy with his large audience, which enchaind them before him. We hope to hear him again before the campaign is over. He is a great addition to our list of speakers.

This was one of the largest gatherings we have seen in Wilmington for many a day and we could not help but admire the forethought of our Committee of arrangements who provided a place for Senator WILSON to speak from the porch where the great old lover of liberty CORNELIUS HARNETT was wont to walk. HARNETT and WILSON! Noble lovers of liberty; both their names will remain upon the scroll of our American history when the present generation of defamers are dead and forgotten.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the City Hall at night to listen to Senator Pool.

At night, the City Hall was packed to listen to the words of wisdom from our noble Senator Pool, who showed up the Democracy in their true colors. Gentlemen and honorable in his debate, plain statements of unanswerable facts were fired like volleys of hot shots fired upon the shrinking foe. Hon. C. H. Brogden followed and the enthusiasm was kept up until a late hour in the night. The meeting will be productive of great good and was a success in every respect. The delegations were mostly from the country, a large portion of the employees of the city refusing to let their workmen off. The fruits of this great meeting will show themselves in August, and thousands of men left those hallowed grounds yesterday, more firmly set in the faith of and confidence in Republicanism than ever before.

Senators Wilson and Pool and Mr. Warwick left for Goldsboro this morning. A right cordial welcome will greet any of them upon a return to our shores.

"Radical Terrorism."

Our Democratic friends accuse the Post of trying to manufacture ku klux items for political purposes, and they say, we are injuring the fair name of the State. How very sensitive! We have in one of our cotemporaries this morning an article on the other side which accuses our party of "terrorism," and refers first to the "Tarboro outrage." What were the facts? The editor of a Democratic paper was at a Fourth of July celebration and conversing with some colored men, when he was grossly insulted by a colored man who approached him. Of course he struck the fellow with his cane, which was proper enough, and a row became imminent. Who protected the editor? COLORED MEN. In spite of the flaming dispatches that fifty armed negroes assaulted one unarmed man, he escaped with no serious damage. His own statements were a sufficient refutation of any intimidation, but we still read the charge in the

Democratic press. Mr. Briggs was assaulted by rowdies and was protected by Republicans.

And now we have another case. One SAMUEL G. CROSS a colored marshal at a Democratic meeting was assaulted by thoughtless colored men, and what is the result? Why the United States Commissioner arrests the parties and examines into the case! Where is the accustomed Democratic howl of "Despotism," "Grant's henchmen" et cetera: which we always hear when ku klux persons are tried? The article in question says that Cross left the guard house where he had fled for protection and started for home and that "he has not been heard of since," and yet in the State items of the same paper is the announcement that he has "turned up all right." The Raleigh News also informed the papers that the persons attacking Cross had been brought before the United States Commissioner at Raleigh. We haven't the remotest idea that our cotemporary will admit the justice of these remarks, but we intend to keep pegging away, ventilating outrages of all kinds, whether ku klux or otherwise, and denouncing them.

ARE THE KU KLUX EXTANT—MURDER IN DUPLIN COUNTY—A COLORED CITIZEN FOUND IN THE WOODS WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—This morning news was brought to this city that another terrible outrage had been perpetrated in Duplin County. The facts as we gather them are these. At a political meeting held at Lereta, Duplin County, on Wednesday last, and at which large numbers of Democrats were present, a difficulty arose between an aged colored man named Pearson and several of the white chivalry present. With their accustomed energy they bravely attacked the old man, cruelly beating and otherwise ill treating him. His cause was espoused by his son George Pearson, and through his efforts the cruel desperadoes were induced to desist. This ended the matter for the time being, and it was hoped that the difficulty had ended.

Before leaving home George Pearson had informed his wife that he would return that night; but night came and he did not appear, and several days elapsed before anything definite was known of him, his anxious family in the meantime making every possible inquiry to ascertain his whereabouts. Yesterday his outraged and mangled body was found in the woods adjoining the scene of the quarrel of Wednesday. The body presented a horrible spectacle. The throat was cut from ear to ear, three pistol balls had penetrated his vital parts, and marks and scars of severe bodily castigation were visible to the horrified discoverers.

Of course no one knew who did it or anything about it.

This outrage demands immediate redress and we trust before God that the cowardly assassin will be dealt with in the most sanguinary manner. Justice will look to that, but if we were George Pearson's brother, and George Pearson had been done away with in this awful way, judicial justice should hold her hands.—Daily Post 18th inst.

Congressman Beck Branded.

We have already published a thorough airing of Congressman Beck's charge against the Republicans of North Carolina, but the Northern papers come to us laden with such pungent comments on that disreputable charge that we cannot refrain from again publishing a refutation of the slander.

This morning a letter is published from Marshal Carrow to Hon. J. B. Beck, which disposes of that falsehood. From this letter it appears Carrow has drawn from the United States Treasury during the last fifteen months \$214,271, all of which, except \$66,367 was drawn in 1871. In the same fifteen months Carrow has paid on account of the expenses of the Federal Courts in North Carolina \$225,819 for Spring Term, Fall and Special Terms 1871 and Spring Term 1872. Every dollar drawn has been certified by Hon. George W. Brooks, United States Judge for North Carolina, whose official conduct has never been questioned. The large expenses of the court are due to largely increased business, caused by the prosecution of the ku klux and the perpetrators of frauds upon internal revenue. In these cases, besides prisoners, thousands of witnesses have been transported to the place where the court was held, and subsisted there by the government, a large proportion of them being in the interest of prisoners. Carrow says Beck knew of all these facts when he charged that money had been drawn from the United States Treasury to be used here for election purposes. I may add that there is a general complaint here among the Republicans that there is no money for the legitimate expenses connected with election, and if Carrow had drawn any that complaint would not be heard.—Times.

The Geneva Board of Arbitration have again reassembled. The Board consists of the same members, and the European press is unanimous in its opinion that direct damages and heavy awards for the United States will be awarded.

The Mass Meeting at Wilson.

Some fifteen hundred people gathered at Wilson yesterday to hear our distinguished speakers. Gathering from all directions, by all sorts of vehicles, by rail, by carriages, carts on horseback and on foot, eager to hear the great truths to be uttered by our standard bearers. They crowded around the stand and listened to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of our speakers for hours.

Judge THOMAS opened the ball with one of his fine speeches, full, pointed and logical. He was followed by Mr. W. H. KIRCHIN, the Democratic Congressional candidate of that district, who desired to make his hearers laugh instead of advancing arguments.

Senator Pool then introduced Senator WILSON who made one of his calm, noble speeches, worthy of the Senate Chamber on National affairs. He was followed by Senator Pool, who clearly and eloquently defended himself from the attacks of his opponents in a masterly manner. Mr. J. W. WARWICK of New York, followed with a staunch, sound Republican address, which will have its weight among the honest men of Wilson; Mr. O. HARRA closed the exercises with an eloquent address to the colored voters. The excursion train from Halifax, bringing some 300 voters to the meeting, arbitrarily returned at 3 o'clock, thus forcing them to return four hours before the meeting adjourned. Notwithstanding the meeting was a regular appointment, and an offer made to divide time with the Democrats, the owner of a grove opposite the hotel refused to allow the speakers to stand under the shade of his trees.

The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock and continued until 7 p. m., and the unflagging interest manifested by the large crowd in attendance, demonstrated that our friends in that portion of the State are fully alive to the importance of the campaign.—Daily Post 18th inst.

The Duplin Ku Klux Again.

The Journal publishes a new version of the Duplin county outrage, which accuses the deceased of having attempted an outrage on a woman. We have written for further particulars, which we hope to lay before our readers on Monday. In this connection it is proper to state that a portion of the report of this murder in the Post is liable to a misconception and we therefore say that we are always opposed to mob violence or rowdiness of any sort. We have the law to protect us, and to that should all appeals be made. No man has a right to take the law into his own hands. Two wrongs cannot make one right and we utterly repudiate any and every act of ruffianism, by whomsoever made. The Post believes in the laws, and upholds and endorses the present Constitution under which we are living. We ask our friends to sustain that Constitution and the laws under it, at all times.

RALEIGH, July 15th, 1872.

EDITOR POST:—I learn that the Democratic candidate in your District speaks of Gen. Grant as a man without brains, and as a common drunkard.

A. H. Stephens, while Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, met Gen' Grant at Hampton Roads in Virginia, and he gives his impression of Gen. G. in his book, "War between the States" vol. 2, page 597, as follows:

"I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or even military air or mien of men in his position. * * * There is nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. * * * His conversation was easy and fluent without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness which he expressed whatever he said."

He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw before I was with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception, and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command. * * * The more I became acquainted with him, the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. * * * Upon the whole, the result of this first acquaintance with Gen. Grant * * * was the conviction on my mind that taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon; that he, himself, was not aware of his power, and that if he lived, he would in the future, exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country, either for good or for evil. Which it would be, time and circumstances alone could disclose."

Who is most capable of forming a correct estimate of Gen. Grant—A. M. Waddell or A. H. Stephens?

Yours, for GRANT,

N.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
I. O. O. F.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 17, 1871.

EDITOR POST: The delegation of Odd Fellows from Cape Fear Lodge arrived safely at this city on yesterday morning, and were landed at Rutjes Hotel in good condition, where they have since remained, joined by delegations from other Lodges in the State, faring sumptuously.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened this day (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, with quite a large representation from the different Lodges in the State.

At roll call the following officers were present:

Dr. J. H. Baker, M. W. G. M.; W. J. Yopp, R. W. D. G. M.; W. E. Edwards, R. W. G. W.; J. J. Stithford, R. W. G. S.; R. J. Jones, R. W. G. T.; W. L. Smith, R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S.; J. D. McNeely, W. G. M.; S. W. Chamberlain, W. G. C.; D. W. Morse, W. J. S.; and a large number of representatives and P. G.'s from subordinate Lodges.

After prayer, the Grand Lodge was declared open, and ready for the transaction of business.

G. M. Baker then proceeded to deliver his address to the Lodge. It was an able effort, and one which reflected credit on the G. M., and will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of listening to it.

After the G. M.'s address the subject matter was referred to the appropriate committees, when the reports of the G. S., G. T., and G. R., to G. L. U. S., were submitted, which was gratifying to every good Odd Fellow.

Reports from the different Lodges were received, and referred to committees, as follows:

On Credentials.—Seaton Gales, A. R. Crabtree, John Stolar.

State of the Order.—W. H. Bagley, W. S. G. Andrews, C. M. Busbee.

Finance.—A. R. Crabtree, J. H. Baker, A. J. Yopp.

Petitions.—J. C. Blake, A. R. Miller, D. McLean.

Returns.—John Sholar, R. A. Watson, W. P. Weatherall.

Correspondence.—W. C. Davis, H. T. Clawson, J. Taylor.

Lodges not Represented.—E. Zoeller, T. W. Blake, D. G. McRae.

Unfinished Business.—Phil. Theim, Marcus Bear, H. C. Prempert.

The roll of Lodges was then called, when the different representatives presented the business from their respective Lodges.

The Lodge then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge met according to adjournment.

Considerable business of no importance to the public was transacted until the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, when the Lodge went into secret session, and the unwritten work of the Order was exemplified by G. R. W. L. Smith, of your city.

The hour of six having arrived, the Lodge adjourned, after having set apart the hour of 11 o'clock to-morrow for election of officers in the Grand Lodge.

As above stated, we are stopping at the National Hotel, where nearly all the Representatives have preferred quarters, being blessed with cool waters, an attentive host, and obliging waiters. We are situated opposite the State House, and enjoy the fine shade trees.

The Grand Encampment meets to-night.

SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, July 18th, 1872.

The Grand Lodge met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Reports from the various committees were received and acted upon.

Some discussion was then had upon matters of minor importance up to the hour of 11 o'clock, when the special order for the election of officers came up. The result was as follows:

Wm. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, M. W. G. M.; Wm. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, R. W. D. G. M.; S. W. Chamberlain, of Wilson, R. W. G. W.; J. J. Stithford, of Raleigh, R. W. G. S.; R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. T.; Rev. J. B. Webb, of Kinston, R. W. G. Chaplain; Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.

No important business was transacted up to 4 o'clock P. M., when the installation of officers took place. W. J. Yopp, G. M. elect, being presented by P. G. M. Wm. L. Smith and Seaton Gales, was duly installed by the retiring G. M., J. H. Baker. Upon taking his seat, the Grand Master delivered a few pertinent remarks, and proceeded to install the balance of the officers.

The following appointments were then made by the Grand Master: J. C. Blake, of Raleigh, R. W. G. Marshal; D. Cogdell, of Goldsboro, R. W. G. Conductor;

H. T. Clawson, of Raleigh, R. W. G. G. For this District the following appointments were made: D. G. McRae, D. D. G. M.; G. M. Altaffer, Installing Officer for Cape Fear Lodge; J. B. Newby, Installing Officer for Cross Creek Lodge.

After some little pleasantries between the members, the Lodge then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the second Wednesday in May, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Yours, &c., J.

R. W. Grand Encampment of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18th, 1872.

Editor Post:—The R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of North Carolina met last evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

After opening, the roll of officers was called, and all being present the Encampment proceeded to business.

Only a small amount of business appearing it was soon transacted, when the Encampment proceeded to elect officers for ensuing year, with the following result: Phil. Theim, of Raleigh, M. W. G. P. W. E. Edwards, of Greensboro, M. E. G. H. P.

J. D. McNeely, of Salisbury, R. W. G. S. W. E. Zoeller, of Tarboro, R. W. G. J. W. R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. S. & T.

The above officers were duly installed, when the following appointments were made by the M. W. G. P.:

H. T. Clawson, of Raleigh, G. S. W. C. Davis, of Elizabeth City, Dy. G. S.

The following were appointed as D. D. G. P. and Installing Officers:

Campbell Encampment—Marcus Bear, Talula do.—W. H. Clark.

Falsley do.—W. C. Porter.

Repton do.—R. A. Watson.

Rowan do.—J. D. McNeely.

McKee do.—Grand Patriarch.

P. C. P. J. H. Baker was elected as Representative to the R. W. G. E. of U. S.

No other business appearing, the R. W. G. E. adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the second Wednesday in May, 1873.

Yours, &c., J.

Longfellow has been beaten, and with his defeat comes a feeling of pain and surprise. His recent splendid performance at Long Branch had almost stamped him as invincible, and we think so still. Accident caused his recent disaster, and in the opinion of racing men, whose opinion by the way, goes for but little generally, he will never run again. We predict otherwise, and when the noble animal has taken a few weeks of rest, and had his injuries carefully attended to, he will again show his victorious strides to an enthusiastic concourse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Republican Ticket—Bladen County.

SENATOR, 13TH DISTRICT.

GEO. N. HILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A. H. PENNY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

EVANDER SINGLETARY, DANIEL A. McMILLAN, A. J. SHAW, JOHN NEWELL, JAMES DANIEL.

COUNTY TREASURER.

HOWARD WILKINSON.

SHERIFF.

W. H. SYKES.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

ROBERT CROOM.

CORONER.

E. D. BIZZELL.

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Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

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For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

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IX HARDWARE, IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer them in having the agency to several leading factories in the trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing the stock at

NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

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Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

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Rescated, Pictures Framed, &c. Store on Second between Market and Prince streets. July 15 50-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOL. BEAR & BROS.

Retail Store,

20 Market Street.

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS.

And Clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS.

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

OF EVERY FIGURE.

500 " PRINTS.

50 " CASSIMERES.

35 " LINEN SHEETING.

200 DOZEN TOWELS

AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

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ELI MURRAY, of E. Murray & Co.

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ROBT. HENNING, of Dawson, Teel & Henning.

ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt & Hinson.

P. MURPHY, Attorney at Law.

J. D. WILLIAMS, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

Jas. C. McRAE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville.

I. B. KELLY, Merchant, Kenansville.

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SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st. No restriction on Residence or Travel.

2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.

3d. Policies Incontestable after Five Years.

4th. The rates of interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of the Companies located in other States, thus insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.

5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.

6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to \$500,000.

7th. All the Funds of the Company are invested in this State and Circulated among our own People. This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this Home Institution, which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up Home Interests.

JAMES D. BROOKS, General Supervising Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

THOS. GRAEME, Agent at Wilmington. 190-8m

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE NOW HAVE THE CHOICEST AND most complete stock of

CLARETS,

For this season—at a small advance on Importers prices.

CHATEAU,

BOULIAC,

ST. AMELION,

ST. LOUBE,

FRONSAC,

"ST. JULIEN"

And lower grades.

FRUITS.

25 Boxes Oranges,

20 Half Boxes Oranges,

25 Boxes Lemons,

FRESH PRESERVED FRUITS.

Ale and Porter.

"Robt Youngers,"

Blood, Wolf & Co.,

Bass' Pale Ale,

Barelay, Perkins & Co.,

Best Stout.

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COPELAND & CO.,

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Mixed Pickles,

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Imported Jams and Jellies.

Fresh Goods by every Steamer,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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11 and 13 South Front St.

June 12 22-

A NEW LOT!

Elegant and Standard Piano-Fortes, just received per steamer, at the Live Bookstore.

Kanbe & Stieff and Grovensteen & Fuller, plain and carved, extra finish, at Manufacturers prices.

Purchasers guaranteed satisfaction as to superiority of Instruments.

The most eminent and competent composers of music in this country and Europe, have pronounced these Instruments, first-class Pianos.

The only place to purchase first-class and standard Pianos and Organs, is at

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June 14 24

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.,

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

TRUNKS & TRAVELING BAGS.

Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Whips,

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of all kinds, Saddlery Hard-

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ALSO.

SECOND HAND HARNESS,

SADDLES, REINS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

June 7 1-ly

NEW FLOUR

FROM

NEW WHEAT.

BY OBTAINING THE NEW YORK AND Richmond Mills, I am prepared to supply my customers with new Flour from the first new wheat offered in the Richmond market, and as good as can be ground in America.

ALEX. OLDHAM, Proprietor.

June 25 3

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.

The Homestead Act is a Republican measure.

The Mechanics' Lien Law is the work of the Republicans.

Had they dared, the Democracy would take away both these safeguards of the poor man.

What has the Democracy ever done for the mechanic and laborer?

This Conservative party takes a good deal and professes a great deal, but mechanics like acts not words and professions.

Editorial Fairness.

The *Goosboro Messenger* is disappointed in us! We are disappointed in the editor of the *Messenger* also. We thought he was smarter than to do an opponent such injustice, but alas, we were wrong. We beg to assure that very liberal paper that it has always been our aim through life to act fairly; and especially has this been so while connected with the press in North Carolina. We do not consider such ranting and charging as appeared in the *Messenger* of yesterday "fair" or even courteous. Two statements that the colored man assaulted by Barnes was dead, appeared first in the *Weldon News* and then in the *Wilmington Star and Journal*, before it was published in the *Post*. Our informant stated that he was living, and we copied the statement from the city papers the next day. As this editor, accusing us of unfairness, says that the statement "that the negro was killed is a wanton falsehood," he can settle that with his *Weldon* friends, where the information came from. We supposed, of course, it must be true, having seen it in three democratic papers! But we were in error.

In regard to the Duplin affair, we have been favored with two versions. One in the *Journal* in answer to their dispatch and the other in the same paper copied from the *Messenger*. The latter's statement is that the colored man, Pearson, who was a drunken democratic negro, was murdered and robbed by three conservative white men, and then winds up with the authoritative statement that there are no ku klux in Duplin. How do you know, Bro. BONTZ? We frankly confess we do not know whether there are any there now, but we have evidence that they have been there among the records of our courts.

A word or two of "editorial" FAIRNESS. In this copy of the *Messenger* is a copy of the article, "work," which has been repudiated until the type is worn out printing the denunciation by Republicans, but still it appears in the *Messenger* and with these remarks:—"who the author of the article is need not be inquired. Gov. Holden, who then owned the office, and the leaders of the radical party are equally responsible for its appearance." Does not this wise paper know that Holden was not the owner of the *Standard* at that time, and don't he know that PAGE wrote that article and was discharged therefor, and don't he know the whole article was denounced by the owners of the *Standard* and every Republican paper in this State FOUR YEARS AGO? And now, for the *Messenger's* information, we will inform him that we have it from good authority that the author of the article "Work" is now employed on the N. Y. *Tribune*.

A CARD FROM JOHN REILLY!

Ex-Sheriff Reilly of Cumberland—He Refutes a Slander of the Fayetteville Eagle—The Liberal Democratic-Republicans.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 15th, 1872. EDITOR OF THE ERA—However much I dislike to appear in the public press to vindicate my character, I feel it is a duty I owe to myself, my personal friends and the party which has heretofore honored me with political preference, to notice the following article which was published in the Fayetteville *Eagle* of the 11th instant, as an editorial:

From the Fayetteville American, JOHN REILLY, ESQ., OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This gentleman, at present the Mayor of Fayetteville, is announced as a candidate for the office of the Republican party, as a candidate for the office of State Auditor. A more suitable person could not have been chosen for the position than Mr. Reilly, who is a gentleman of high standing, of the abilities and very popular where he is well known. His friends here feel sure of his election.

We give place to the above for the purpose of giving it the following endorsement: In 1870 when this carpet bagger was defeated for re-election as sheriff of this county, he had failed to pay over to the County Treasurer the school moneys in his hands, and when called upon by the new Board of County Commissioners (Conservative) to settle up with the Treasurer he paid \$1,000 ordinary county taxes, and afterwards inserted in the Treasurer's receipt the words "school moneys," which was a forgery, for the Treasurer signed no such receipt. He was detected in it by the different hand-write and different ink. He at first refused to correct it, but when threatened by Mr. McKethan, Chairman of the County Commissioners, he cringed and the inserted words. See Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending September, 1871. It is seen that Reilly made a sworn return that he had collected State tax, \$10,854.59; county tax, \$21,609.92. A finance committee appointed by the Conservatives detected an error in his county tax of about \$4,940—which he was required to pay. Then, the county tax was \$53,000, the State tax, being exactly half as much, ought to be about \$26,500. But the Auditor says he only paid \$10,854.59. May be when

Reilly gets Adam's office he will correct that. This same "gentleman of high standing" is now sued in the Superior Court of this county as a defaulter in county taxes for 1863 and 1869.

"American please copy. On reading the above in the *Eagle*, I immediately went to the Editor of the paper to ascertain the author of it, and there I found a little "printer's devil," a mere boy, who informed me that he was in charge of the office and would assume the responsibility of writing the article—at the same time declining to inform me who the author was. It is due to Mr. McKethan, the Editor of the *Eagle* to state that the article was published during his absence. On his return I made inquiry of him, and he replied that he did not know who the author was, but would find out and give me his name.

So far, then, I have failed to find out the writer of this slanderous article. I pronounce this *Eagle* editorial an INFAMOUS LIE from beginning to end as is shown by the certificates hereto annexed. I further pronounce the writer of this editorial, whoever he is, a DIRTY, COWARDLY, SNEAKING, LYING, WHITE-LIVERED VILLAIN, and his conduct towards me must satisfy every honorable man that the epithets I have used have a meaning. He had the black-hearted infamy to write a libel against my character and then he shows his mean, sneaking cowardice by prompting a mere irresponsible "printer's devil" boy to assume the responsibility. I leave the public to judge for themselves.

Since the expiration of my term of office as Sheriff of Cumberland county, I have twice been a candidate before the people of Fayetteville, and have been elected both times, and now when I am a candidate for a State office, some low, dirty coward, who is politically and probably personally opposed to me, seeks, by an infamous lie, to prejudice the people throughout the State against me. He well knew when I was a candidate for election to office in the town of Fayetteville, such charges would not affect me here where I am known.

The people can judge from the certificates accompanying this card, whether I have paid over the public moneys collected by me as Sheriff; whether I have been guilty of "forgery" or not, and whether or not the county of Cumberland is still indebted to me. Also, how suit was brought against me at whose instance and for what purpose, whether I ever attempted to swindle the county or attempted to avoid investigation into my official acts.

If the above *Eagle* editorial is an illustration of the "freedom of the press," and a fair sample of the "high-toned chivalry and respectability" of those who oppose me politically, may God help the country.

JOHN REILLY.

Fayetteville *Eagle* please copy. I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., late Sheriff of Cumberland county, due to his county taxes for the years 1868-'69 with the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., in presence of a Finance Committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and within the time prescribed by law, Sheriff Reilly at all times during his term of office, did advance his money at the request of the Commissioners to the county for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the poor of said county and supplying the prisoners in jail, &c., and took County Scrip at its par value in exchange for money thus advanced, the county being without the necessary money to pay current expenses.

Chm. late Board County Commissioners of Cumberland County. Fayetteville, N. C., July 13, 1872. On yesterday, the 12th inst., at the request of ex-Sheriff John Reilly, I accompanied him to the court house where Sheriff R. met Mr. A. A. McKethan, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and exhibited to him the last copy of the *Eagle* containing an article in reference to Sheriff R.'s official acts as Sheriff of Cumberland county.

Mr. McKethan stated that though his name appeared in the article, that he did not write it himself, nor did he know who did it, that the charge that Sheriff R. was required to pay \$4,500 on account of an error in his form of settlement was not true, that the County Commissioners had brought suit against Sheriff R. for \$8923 nine hundred and eighty-two dollars, which the Commissioners claimed against him on account of the tax lists for 1868-'69, which claim Sheriff R. denied as being just, and before suit was brought offered to pay the claim if the Commissioners would satisfy him that it was just, and further remarked that as the change was made, then the Commissioners sued him, then he (Sheriff R.) would sue them. The Commissioners state Sheriff R. suit against Sheriff R., and the matter is now pending in the Superior Court. Mr. McKethan's attention was called to the statement in the newspaper that he had threatened Sheriff R. Mr. McKethan denied, and said that he had not threatened him with anything.

Mr. McKethan further stated that a school teacher, named Harris, had been to him to get an order for money for teaching school, and (McKethan) told him he didn't think there was any money in the treasury. Thereupon Harris remarked that he had seen Sheriff R. have a receipt for \$1,000 in money, paid in as school fund. Then Mr. McKethan went to Sheriff R. to inquire about it, and finding out that the money was the case, told Sheriff R. that he (McK.) had been drawing on this \$1000 as ordinary county funds, and to relieve him of the mistake, at his request Sheriff R. struck out of the receipt the words "school money," and paid in another \$1,000. The words "school money" were inserted in the receipt after the treasurer had signed it to certify the fund to which the money belonged, and Mr. McKethan implied no bad motive to Sheriff R. in doing so. This is I think a correct statement or Mr. McKethan's explanations.

S. A. BALDWIN, J. P.

July 15th, 1872. CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Cumberland County, July 13, 1872. This is to certify that John Reilly, late Sheriff of Cumberland County, paid to the County Treasurer the balance due on his tax list for the year 1870, as soon as he was informed of the amount due by the Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the late treasurer and other officers, and within the time prescribed by law, as appears by report of said committee on file in this office.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Deputy Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court Office, July 12th, 1872. I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., has 29 judgments against the county of Cumberland, docketed in this Court, viz: Judgment docket "B," from No. 1728 to No. 1751, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,575 upon which amount a payment of one-third has been made, as appears from the entry on the judgment docket in each case.

A. McPHERSON, Jr., Clerk.

From the Carolina Era.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1872.

EDITOR OF THE ERA—

Dear Sir: I was surprised to see in the newspapers this morning, a card signed by A. S. Merrimon, when an unflashed correspondence at his instance was progressing between us on the subject involved.

His attempted substitution of an *ex parte* card in place of the correspondence, compels me for the first time in my life, to allow my private matters with others to go before the public.

This attempt of Mr. Merrimon to deny me a hearing is the more noticeable because as it now appears, he sought the correspondence with the intent to make publication.

Why his original intent was changed, may be explained by the correspondence itself.

I place it at your disposal.

JOHN POOL.

HON. JOHN POOL—Sir: A friend has placed in my hands an anonymous paper published for general circulation, and entitled "read and circulate," of which I send you a copy. I have been informed that it has been extensively circulated among the people of this State, and that it is sent to them through the mails under your Congressional frank.

This paper makes such reference to myself as that I have the right, and I deem it my duty under existing circumstances, to inquire if it has been so circulated with your knowledge and consent.

I will thank you for a prompt answer. I am, your obt. serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter of July 3d inst., has just been received from Mr. Dupree, in which you inquire if a circular that has been sent under my frank, was sent with my "knowledge and consent." Certainly you must know that no one could use my frank without my knowledge and consent to the extent that the circular has been sent out. I understand the circular to be made up mainly of articles clipped from the papers in the State, and to be but a rehash of newspaper articles. I have not examined the circular critically, and my attention has not been called to anything in it which I consider as not legitimate in the present party contest. I would be pleased to know to what particular portion of the circular you refer.

Your obt. serv't,

JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of this morning has been received, and I am astonished to hear that you had "not examined the circular critically," to which I have called your attention, before you allowed it to go to the people under your frank.

On the slightest examination any person of ordinary capacity will see that it is scandalous and libelous, calculated and intended to produce upon the public mind the false and unfounded impression that I have been guilty of the most infamous crimes, and conduct against and towards the people as a whole, and individuals as well.

This paper and its authors, and those who sanction and circulate it, in terms, by suggestion, artful argument and innuendo, charge against me that I suggested, aided, abetted, counseled, advised and connived at the immense frauds practiced and perpetrated upon the people of the State and the State within the last four years, that I have been guilty of extortion and oppression in the exercise of a public office, and am a person of general corrupt mind and purpose. This is the manifest purpose of the paper in question. It is artfully prepared, and appears to have been first published in *The New Era*, an obscure weekly paper, edited by Frederick Douglas, at Washington City.

I have supposed it unnecessary for me to tell you that these imputations against myself are not only unfounded in fact, but grossly false. And it cannot be pretended that such a paper is any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people.

I am, &c., your obt. serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir:—Your letter in reply to mine of this morning has been received through the hands of Mr. Dupree.

I have carefully read the several articles in the circular to which you refer, and recognize all the references to yourself as being the same which had been before the people in the newspapers of the State for many weeks before the appearance of the circular. To what extent they had been met and refuted by your press and yourself I am not informed.

However untruthful or disingenuous they may really be, they do not compare in these respects to the total untruthfulness and vulgarity of the press which advocates your claims and so basely slanders all who oppose you. Your organ in this city seems utterly depraved and regardless alike of truth, honor, and decency. I am sure you cannot fail to agree with me in this estimate. But your party leaders have not denounced that paper, nor even expressed disapprobation of its disingenuousness, so far as I have information. I believe they generally aid and encourage its circulation, and unless I am mistaken you have done and are now doing the same. Furthermore, I have been told that you have often written editorials for that paper, at times when it was grossly slandering and maligning some of your former friends, who at present differ from you politically. I am unwilling to believe that you wrote or sanctioned these vile articles. But

your appeared in the same papers, and often, side by side, with them, thus giving implied countenance and encouragement, when I think it was your duty to have discountenanced and denounced. I would not do you injustice, and would be glad to know that I have been misinformed on these points in regard to yourself.

If a press so conducted holds any influence over the votes of the people you reap the advantage for yourself and your party.

If it is met by the opposing press in the same spirit, I acknowledge no right of complaint on the part of those who countenance and circulate the one, because I, or others decline to refuse our aid in the circulation of the other. If the extracts from the Republican press are not "in any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people," you will certainly agree with me that the articles which teach in your own press are less so.

I regret and condemn as much as yourself the extreme and often disgusting licentiousness into which many of the newspapers of the State have sunk. None have sunk so deep or have exercised so bad an influence on others, as your organ in this city. If you will publicly denounce that in the terms which I know your heart would dictate, I will eagerly join you in efforts to reform any abuses which my influence might tend to correct, and will discourage the circulation of all papers and extracts from papers which violate that tone that should characterize the press of a free and "civilized people."

The people of North Carolina will thank you for any improvement we may thus effect.

For, I am fully persuaded that they are mortified and disgusted at the unreliability and inexcusable roughness and vulgarity of many of the leading newspapers of the State.

Your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of yesterday has just been handed me by my friend, Dupree, and allow me to say in reply that I am astonished at its spirit, character, and reasoning. You seek to justify the groundless imputation of crime against me, on the ground that others have managed and made scurrilous charges against yourself and fellow-partisans! I am not acquainted with any code of morals or right that tolerates, much less justifies, such a course of conduct.

The circulation of the scandalous paper in question is the less excusable in yourself, on the ground that, from your knowledge of me for the last dozen years, you have every reason to believe me incapable of every crime and conduct as it imputes. I do not believe that you believe the truth of such charges; it is manifest from your letter just received you do not, and yet you seek to have the misinform—those who do not know me—believe them to be true! The world may measure and judge of your purpose and the propriety of it.

To publish the truth about men and things is not a prostitution of the press—but to publish wilful falsehoods. This is deeply criminal, and grievous against the public as well as individuals, by whomsoever perpetrated, and I denounce it daily, as thousands can testify.

If the present were an appropriate occasion, I might join—not in a spirit of pique, hate and personal dislike—in criticizing the disordered political tone of a portion of the press of this State, and denounce and deplore it, but at the same time I would trace this evil to a source not creditable or pleasing to a class of politicians who, in my judgment, have well nigh wrought the ruin of the State.

I have no newspaper organ in this city or elsewhere, nor am I in any way responsible for what editors choose to write or publish—they will answer for themselves.

I have not maligned or intentionally misrepresented you, even as a public man, on any occasion—nor have I circulated newspapers or documents of any kind against you. If I had done so, I would cheerfully answer for it; but it is due to frankness to say that I have disapproved, and do now disapprove, of your course of action towards our State and people. I think you have, in your public capacity, done them great and irreparable wrong and injury, while you might have done them lasting benefit, and reaped the rich reward of their grateful blessings; but that is apart from the matter before us now as individuals.

I care nothing for vulgar scurrility—that injures its puny authors more than me—indeed, it in the end tends to brighten virtue and an honest life, but the libelous paper of which I complain imputes disgraceful crime and conduct, and manifestly for the present purpose of misleading the public mind in reference to the approaching election, and this is crime against me, and not me alone, but the people as well. No man has a right to deceive and mislead the public mind. It is unpatriotic as well as criminal to do so. So I think and believe.

It is my duty to denounce this paper, and I shall at once do so in strong terms. It is my further duty, for the greater satisfaction of the people, to give you an opportunity to make the charges in the paper good, if you can, and hence it is my purpose to bring my suit to the next term of the Court, and it need be we can make such further settlement of our differences as may be satisfactory, at a future time. I certainly had the right to expect better things of you.

I am, &c., your obt. serv't,

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 8th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter dated on the 6th inst. was handed to me this morning by Mr. Dupree.

Your complaint is that I allowed a collection of newspaper articles in the form of a campaign document to be

sent out under my frank. This is universally done by members of Congress in all the States.

But you say, the articles do you injustice and therefore you had the right to expect better things of me.

I have long felt that I had the right to expect better things of you, than to encourage the circulation of the *Sentinel* newspaper of this city, and to assist in editing a sheet that has habitually teemed with the grossest personal slanders of myself, often of a character so brutal as to disgust its own party friends, and forfeit their respect. The fact that Judge Merrimon was known to assist often in its editorial management has long afforded much of what little claim that paper has had to respect or credit. Nor has there been anything to indicate to the public what articles were written or sanctioned by him and what were not.

If my frank, in circulating the documents of my party, has given currency to attacks upon you, it was after your known support and editorial assistance to the *Sentinel*, had given weight and character to much more gross attacks upon myself, without any public disclaimer or expressed disapprobation from you. You mistake. The time has not yet arrived to justify. I deny your right to complain.

With the public mind so full of the frauds perpetrated upon the State, I deemed it due to propriety, and but respectful to popular sentiment, that no one should be nominated on the State ticket, in anywise, however remotely or unjustly, implicated with the guilty parties.

That innocent persons of both political parties, have been so implicated is known to you. By refusing to nominate such on our State ticket, my party respected public sentiment, while it spared the persons themselves characteristic attacks from your friends more bitter and violent, than any which have been aimed at you.

As you have stepped aside to criticize my course in public life, permit me to refer to yours. You will not deny that you were the legal adviser of Mr. Swenson, before, during, and after his gigantic frauds upon the State—that you were his intimate friend and associate—that you drafted the bills at his instance, under which he was enabled to commit the fraud, and that you received compensation from him to a considerable amount. While I have known you too well to believe you capable of any crime, I have been too long a lawyer, not to know how unconsciously we often deceive ourselves, as to the true character of our clients, and become prejudiced in their defence. With Mr. Swenson and his crimes to be dealt with by the State, and for the benefit of the public Treasury, I think that you should not have been nominated for the office of Governor, because of the popular sensitiveness on this subject; and that you should not have accepted the nomination for the same reason, and because of the unpleasant assaults to which you thus made yourself obnoxious according to the usual and universal license of party contests. Under the circumstances, the assaults of the press upon you, even though couched in language intemperate and unjust, are what you ought to have expected; nor have the right to expect constant vigilance on the part of your adversaries in speaking themselves, or in circulating what others say. Unless forgetful of your connection with *The Sentinel* you certainly had no right to expect better things, of me.

The charges of which you claim had been repeated by the Republican press and by speakers all over the State, for many weeks before the appearance of the circular; and it still continues. That you single me out to be questioned, simply for the use of my frank, seems to cover a purpose. From the publicity which your press in this city has for several days past, given to this progress correspondence between us, and from their comments upon it, am I to believe it was gotten up to break the force of the ill-chosen position in which you have placed yourself, and to deter me and others from continuing to keep it prominently before the voters of the State? If the latter, you ought to have known me better than to have attempted it.

I notice with pleasure and hope, your remarks upon the criminality of deceiving the people. By this means, the leaders of your party have well nigh wrought the ruin of this and other Southern States. Our people are not so easily deceived as they were, before they had suffered so much, but still they will appreciate any reform you may effect. It was unnecessary to notify me that you will denounce the circular "in strong terms." That has already been done by your press. But the people are tired of denunciation "in strong terms." They have been deceived by denunciation. They would have more respect for a refutation in plain and temperate terms. But I shall not presume to advise you.

Your threat to bring suit in the courts, is but the echo of what your press has already proclaimed. Let the proceeding be commenced before the day of election, for many will confound the right to bring a suit with the right to maintain it, and your party may reap the benefit of the error. Your Court commences on the eighth Monday after the second Monday in August. I will be within the reach of process whenever you wish, or accept it at your pleasure. In the mean time, I shall continue to frank such public documents and publications as my party friends believe should be circulated for the information of my constituents.

I am your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

It is said that Horace Greeley, in a conversation with a friend recently, remarked "that he was much surprised to think the defection in the Republican ranks was no greater than it appears to be at the present time." Like the man who fell off the top of the stage-coach, if Horace had only known the stage hadn't tipped over, he'd never a got off.

Synopsis of Election and Registration Act Relating to Registering and Voting.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS:

The following are the only qualifications required of any voter in this State: He must be twenty-one years of age or upwards; a native or naturalized citizen of the United States; and must have resided in this State twelve months preceding the election and thirty days in the County in which he offers to vote. Any person possessing the above qualifications is entitled to register and vote in the township in which he lives.

CHANGING, DISCONTINUING, CREATING PRECINCTS

County Commissioners may establish, alter, discontinue or create separate places for voting in their counties; but there must be at least one polling place in each township, as nearly central as possible. Thirty days notice of such change, &c., must be given in some newspaper published in the county, or in lieu thereof, by handbill posted in three places in such county. If no such notice is given, the precincts as heretofore established shall continue.

REGISTRATION BOOKS.

The Commissioners shall, on or before the 1st Monday in July, 1872, select one Justice of the Peace for each township or election precinct to act as Registrar therein. Where there are not enough Justices the Commissioners shall appoint some person to act as Registrar. The Secretary of State shall, before the first Monday in June, 1872, forward to the County Commissioners registration books for each precinct. If he does not, Commissioners may provide same at expense of the State.

REVISING OLD REGISTRATION BOOKS, &c.

Registrars of each township or precinct shall revise existing registration books so that they shall contain an accurate list of all the voters previously registered in such township or precinct, who still reside therein, without requiring such voters to register again. The Registrars shall, between sunrise and sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted,) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open the books for the registration of any voters residing in the township or precinct entitled to registration, whose names have not been registered in such township or precinct before, or do not appear in the revised list.

WHEN AND WHERE TO REGISTER AND VOTE.—NO CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION.

No person can register in a township or precinct whereof he is not an actual and bona fide resident. No certificates of registration will be given. Electors must vote in the townships or precincts where they actually reside on election day.

No registration will be allowed on election day, except where the person offering to vote arrives at the age of twenty-one, or for some other reason becomes entitled to vote on that day, under the laws of this State; in which event he shall be allowed to register and vote.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—CHALLENGING.

The County Commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in July, 1872, appoint at each township or precinct four judges of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party from the Registrar.

The Judges and Registrars shall, on the Saturday preceding the election, from nine o'clock, a. m., till five o'clock p. m., attend at the polling place of their township or precinct, with the registration books, when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the township or precinct, and any elector shall be allowed to object to any name appearing on the said books. Where there is an objection, the registrar shall enter opposite the name so objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place, on or before election day, when he, together with the judges of election, shall hear and decide upon such objection. Due notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given the person objected to. If such notice is not given, the person objected to can vote.

Challenging can be done on any other day than that above specified. It may also be done on the day of election. The judges of election and the Registrar for each township or precinct, after being duly sworn, shall hold the election at the precincts or townships for which they were severally appointed. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who votes.

BALLOT-BOXES, &c.

There shall be four ballot boxes at the polls. Candidates will be voted as follows:

Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Attorney General shall be one ballot and deposited in a separate box. Member of Congress shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. County officers shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box.

The tickets shall be on white paper and either written or printed, or both, and must be without device.

If two or more tickets be rolled up together, or if any ticket shall contain more names than the elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it; in either of these cases such tickets shall be thrown out and not counted.

PENALTIES ON OFFICERS.

Any Registrar or Judge of election or any officer failing to perform any duty required of him by the election act, shall on conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months.